

soldierly enthusiasm in the Bulgarian army.

The regimental leaders, supported by an officers' corps of recognized excellence, adapted themselves with a wide measure of understanding to this spirit of the men. They did not feel compelled to dampen the ardor of the common soldier by exaggerated methodical leadership; they only sought to give it suitable and collective direction.

Tuesday's fierce engagements had resulted successfully for the Bulgarians both at Bunar-Hissar and Lule-Burgas, yet they had struck no decisive blow, for the Turks had brought up the whole of their reserve to hold the Bulgarian advance in check.

Early Wednesday morning a strong Bulgarian force had been brought up by forced marches from the corps investing Adrianople. The Bulgarians then advanced to attempt to break through the center of the enemy's position. The Bulgarian attack fell partly on the Turkish troops drawn up in a forest region south of the road from Kırk Kiliseh to Viza and partly on the Turks entrenched in positions northwest of Lule-Burgas.

After heavy fighting and continually repeated murderous bayonet assaults the Bulgarians succeeded by midday in breaking through the Turkish position and in cooperating in an attack delivered simultaneously at Lule-Burgas in rolling up the whole of the Turkish wing here. In the early hours of the afternoon there began a general retreat on the line from Lule-Burgas to Bederkous, along the railway and in the direction of Tchorlu.

The Bulgarians immediately took up the pursuit in this quarter and they continued to press the enemy with extraordinary energy throughout the night. The result was that the Turkish retreat degenerated into a wild flight. The Turkish troops on this wing were totally dispersed. At the same time on their own left wing, southeast of Bunar-Hissar, the Bulgarians had completely enveloped the Turks from the north-east.

When dawn broke to-day decisive attacks upon the right flanks of the Turks were delivered from the line at Urubeliviza. Heavily shaken by the fighting which had gone before, the Turks could not withstand the overwhelming flank attack of the Bulgarians. Abandoning their line of retreat by Beral, the almost totally disbanded masses of Turks retired in disorder by Comocnara and Topkoloe to Tchorlu.

Here also the Bulgarians took up the pursuit immediately with energy. By a parallel movement and a continued outflanking movement along the Turkish main line of communications by Beral, Tatarakou and Tcherkeskou they sought to cut off the enemy's retreat to the Tchataldja line.

The Turkish losses are enormous. Their line of retreat can be traced by a long trail of discarded weapons, objects of equipment, and sad to say, also by burned villages and the bodies of massacred Christians. The Bulgarians captured numerous guns, many thousands of rifles, quantities of ammunition, and two railway trains.

As the conditions are to-day probably only fractions of the Turkish army will get behind the Tchataldja line. Thus the plan of the Bulgarian army commander to destroy the Turkish eastern army may be regarded as completely successful, despite the counter measures with which Nazim Pasha sought to frustrate it.

Jubilant prevailed at headquarters. The Bulgarian army already sees itself at the gates of Constantinople. It will get there.

The bloodiest battle that has taken place around Adrianople was raging on Thursday. Bulgarian siege batteries posted at Kadukouel and on the heights began on Wednesday morning the bombardment of the Turkish works at Schettarabha, Karaagirtabha and Hadimlikabha, belonging to a group on the northwest front of Adrianople. These are among the strongest of the entire fortifications. They are of modern construction, are relatively well armed and have bombproof shelters. Their capture would bring about the fall of Adrianople.

The bombardment lasted eight hours and was then resumed after an hour's interval. The effect of the Bulgarian guns was to draw a considerable reply from the Turkish guns, which were ineffective.

Meanwhile the Bulgarian infantry advanced to attack Maras and Karagach. The Turkish garrison has made numerous sorties on the night since last night and there is a fearful battle.

It is raging with varying success at the bridge over the Maritza River, at Marash. The Turks have displayed extraordinary stubbornness and have brought up fresh forces.

This is the most sanguinary battle the Bulgarians have had before Adrianople. They are displaying an admirable contempt for death. This is especially so in the case of the reserves, who are under fire for the first time. Now that the Turkish main army is as good as destroyed it is probable that the investment corps before Adrianople will be strengthened and the assault on the fortress continued with increased energy.

TURKS' ROUT CHECKED.

Constantinople Declares Ottoman Army Is Advancing.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Nov. 2.—Smoke from Bulgarian cannon is hanging over the Orient Railway at Tchataldja. Twenty-five miles down the valley through which that railroad twists are the minarets of Constantinople.

Far behind to the northwest of the victorious Bulgarians their artillery is hammering at the forts of Adrianople and to the southwest of the besieged city the Bulgarian troops are tramping through the streets of Demotika.

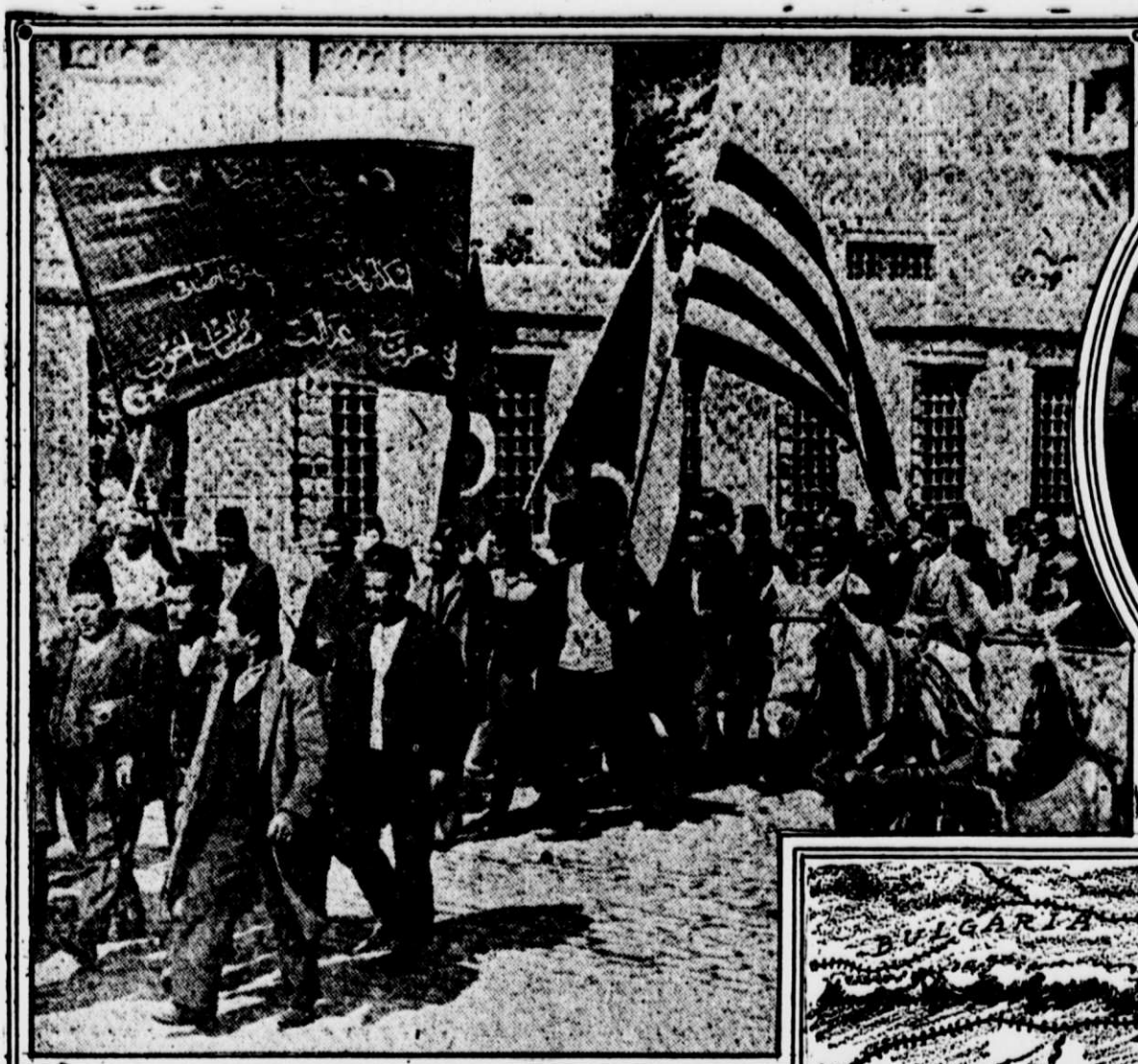
Somewhere between Adrianople and the Ottoman capital along the line of the torn up railroad is what is left of the army of Nazim Pasha, if that Turkish commander and War Minister is indeed not already captured.

He or his representatives send word to Constantinople that the right wing of his army at Viza on a line with Adrianople to the east is marching north with its back to the Black Sea. Mukhtar Pasha, says these reports, has defeated a Bulgarian column and many guns and much ammunition have fallen into his hands. The Turks say they have captured the important town of Bunar Hissar, near Kırk Kiliseh.

Earlier despatches from Ottoman sources say that the Bulgarians are being hemmed in on four sides in the country to the northwest of Adrianople and that the Turks have been successful all along the line.

At Adrianople the Bulgarians offered to let all the civilians leave the town, and this offer was refused by the Turk-

TURKISH COMMANDER, HIS COUNTRYMEN PARADING, AND MAP OF WAR



A Patriotic Procession in Constantinople

The Turks in their retreat before the victorious allies have passed out of the valleys of the Maritza and the Ergene and are fleeing in disordered mobs to Constantinople and to the protection of its defenses. Adrianople, invested on all sides, is in a state of siege and has been left to the mercy of the Bulgarians. Demotika, which is the great Turkish market for raw silks and the market where much of the attar of roses of Thrace is sold, and of which the junction in war times is the protection of the railway junction of Kırk Kiliseh-Burgas, has also fallen into the hands of the Bulgarians. With its fall must also come that of the junction town itself and the abandonment of all effort to operate the railway between Salonica and Constantinople.

The towns of Baba-Eski and of Lule-Burgas, the scenes of the last hard struggle for the possession of the eastern end of the vilayet of Adrianople, are securely held and the Bulgarians, continuing on the highway to Constantinople, have captured Tchorlu. This point, which is one of the stations on the Orient railway, has large barracks, where troops sent from Asia Minor to Rodosto are received and which for this reason was of considerable

importance as a strategic position to the Turks in their fight on the Thracian plains. Tchataldja, where it is expected that the Turkish forces will make a last final stand in defence of their capital, is about twenty-five miles from Constantinople. To the west is the high arid plateau that marks the border between the vilayets of Adrianople and Constantinople, to the north the foothills of the chain of mountains that parallel the Black Sea coast and to the south the Sea of Marmora.

Defences for the protection of Constantinople were established here very early in the history of the city. The character of the ground, the indentations from the two seas, the low, swampy land and small, deep streams and pools in front of the redoubts, all lent themselves naturally to a scheme for placing a check upon the advance of an enemy from the west. The defences were strengthened under Osman Pasha's orders at the time of the Russo-Turkish war, in 1878, and they since then have come in for improvement and modernizing under the army reforms of the Young Turk party. Gen. von der Goltz is said to have pronounced the works almost impregnable when

talked peace she must come to Sofia rather than Paris.

The Daily Chronicle to-day in a despatch from Constantinople, which was mailed by sea to Kustendje, draws an alarming picture of the fears of a massacre at the Ottoman capital when the Turkish troops are driven in by the Bulgarians. The despatch says that many doubtful elements are converging on the city from all quarters. Fierce Kurds roam about talking in angry whispers.

Stamboul is flooded with hungry refugees and the inhabitants of the villages of the Hosporus who are fleeing to the capital for protection. As they are in fear of plunder and massacre the inhabitants of Constantinople keep their doors locked, remembering with dread the sudden outbreak which ushered in the Armenian massacres. The accounts of the Turkish reverses have excited the bitter feeling of the Mussulmans against the other inhabitants. Many of the latter are afraid to leave their homes after dark and those holding prominent positions have been advised to leave the city. Some have already gone.

The correspondents of the Chronicle and the News assert that there has been a massacre at Salonica, the victims being mostly Jews. Yesterday's despatch in regard to the situation at Salonica stated that the rumors of disorders were unfounded, but that the

city was overcrowded with refugees. That information was sent by the correspondent of the London Times.

The correspondent of the Chronicle, on the other hand, asserts to-day that when he attempted to telegraph the news of the massacre the censor confiscated his despatch. The censor demanded an explanation of why he wanted to send such despatches and urged the correspondent to telegraph news favorable to the Turks.

The Salonica correspondent of the Morning Post says the garrison is hourly expecting an attack, as the approach of hostile columns is well known. The troops are determined, but their equipment for battle is not much changed from what it was in former years. The approach of the enemy, however, will not be easy, as the country is intersected with hills, some of which are 3,000 feet high, and lakes are a feature of the plain.

The Greeks have followed the course of the Vistritza River and occupied villages on the flanks of their march. When the army approaches all communication will be suspended. The Greek fleet which is already in the Gulf awaiting its prey, will close the port.

GLORIOUS TURKISH REPORTS.

Nazim Pasha Says Army Is Advancing on Bulgarians.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.—A series of brief despatches from Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War and commander in chief at the front, were issued this evening. They represent the Turks as holding their own or doing more than that.

Telegraphing at 2 o'clock this afternoon, he says: "Our right wing has been advancing from Viza since yesterday in a northwesterly direction. Mukhtar Pasha has defeated a Bulgarian column, capturing many guns and much ammunition. All our army corps have been ordered to take the offensive."

Two hours later he telegraphed: "The Turks have recaptured Bunar-Hissar, cutting off a Bulgarian column." Earlier despatches had reported the Bulgarians as being gradually hemmed in on four sides. These despatches stated that the Turks at Viza were especially to be commended for the courage and devotion with which they are opposing the enemy. The despatches stated further that the Bulgarians in the neighborhood of Bunar Hissar lost heavily on Thursday, the Turkish capturing much ammunition, artillery, rifles and stores.

An unofficial telegram from Tcherkeskou says that the Turks have been successful on the whole line of battle. The same telegram declares that the Turkish right wing has occupied several places, capturing quantities of Bulgarian arms and ammunition. The report that Aziz Pasha, the Turkish commander at Kırk Kiliseh, had been shot for ineffective fighting is authoritatively denied.

Kiamil Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, when receiving the newspaper men to-day expressed the hope that England and France would bring about an honorable peace for Turkey.

Abdul Hamid, the former Sultan of Turkey, who has been confined in a villa at Salonica since his deposition, has arrived here on board the German despatch boat Loreley.

Anatolian troops are still arriving. Some regiments contain fine looking soldiers, but some of the reserves are ragged old men who are badly clad.



Bulgarian Advance, Towards Constantinople

the forts of the Bosphorus and the old walls of Constantinople, against which some of their present commanders in

1909 led the troops from Salonica, overthrew the old regime and deposed Abdul Hamid.

man as the plans of their defence call for. If driven back from this line the Turks can yet fall back upon

TURKS ARE DESPERATE.

All Lines of Communication Cut and Adrianople Isolated.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. SOFIA, Nov. 1.—The Turks on October 31 made a desperate attempt to retrieve the situation. They rallied between Tchorlu and Istrandja, reinforced by a division from Constantinople, but they were completely defeated. The Bulgarians captured Tchorlu, Istrandja and Rodosto.

During the fight, which was especially severe along the heights which dominate Rodosto, a diversion was attempted by the Turkish right. Shekret Torgut of Albanian fame, landing at Midia with 20,000 men, advanced toward Viza, where he encountered Bulgarians under Gen. Kuticheff. The Turks were completely defeated. It is not known whether they regained their ships or retreated to the eastward.

The position of the Turks is now desperate. All their lines of communication are cut, Adrianople is isolated and Demotika is occupied by the Bulgarians. The railroad from this place to Salonica is cut.

It is assumed that the allies have reached some understanding in regard to Salonica.

The brigand Sandanaky, the captor of Miss Ellen Stone, the American missionary, some years ago, has been made Mayor of Melnik.

The Christian soldiers in the Turkish army continue to desert in large numbers. They say they are always placed in front in battle.

SINKS TURKISH WARSHIP.

Greek Gunboat Sneaks Into Salonica Harbor Unawares.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. ATHENS, Nov. 1.—A Greek torpedo boat, sunk through the darkness last night into the Gulf of Salonica beneath the guns of the Turkish forts. The Ottoman commander at the end of a pointing searchlight finger. The guns on shore spoke and about the sparks from the funnel tops there was a rain of shots. The deadly little fighter steamed on, however, until through their night glasses the Greek officers made out the tubby form of the Turkish battleship Feth-i-Buland, swinging at her anchor, under a lee shore.

Then there came short orders and hummed a cylinder. The torpedo sped straight and there was an explosion aboard the Feth-i-Buland. The commander, three engineers and many sailors were thrown into the waters as the Feth-i-Buland settled. The majority of the crew was ashore at the time of the attack and the loss to the Turks cannot be estimated at this time. The cruiser sank in five minutes. Under cover of the confusion and while fishing boats were picking up the members of the Turkish crew the torpedo boat came about and ran unscathed beneath the Turkish batteries to Katerina, a Turkish port recently captured from the Turks by the Hellenes.

The Feth-i-Buland was 235 feet long and 28 feet on the beam. She had a displacement of 2,720 tons and an indicated horse-power of 3,250. She could make fourteen knots. She was built in 1870 and was reconstructed between 1893 and 1908.

The salvaged steamer Constantia, which

was captured by the Greeks while transporting Turkish troops, was brought to the Piraeus to-day.

Greek sailors to-day captured the Isle of Samothrace, in the Aegean, twenty miles off the Turkish coast. The island has a population of 5,000, Christians for the most part.

SETTING UP GOVERNMENT.

Serbs Appoint Governors for Districts They've Captured.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. BELGRADE, Nov. 1.—The Servians are now busied with the government and control of conquered Macedonia. A fresh levy of conscripts has been ordered by the War Office and these men in all probability will be hurried to Macedonia, where they will act as a reserve.

The Arnaut tribesmen, the fierce guerrilla fighters, are said to be coming over to the Servians. The strength and determination of the Servian troops are said to have surprised the natives, who are abandoning their Turkish affiliations and flocking into Servian camps to take the oath of allegiance to King Peter. The villages occupied by the Serbs have been grouped into districts and placed under Governors.

It is the plan of the Servian War Office now to hurry the capture of Salonica, which is expected to be an easy prize, and then send up the troops that have been engaged there to join the Bulgarians in front of Adrianople.

There may be a fierce engagement at Monastir, which the Turks are working day and night to strengthen. In that town the remnants of the western Turkish army are gathering.

NAZIM PASHA PRISONER?

Not Killed, but Captured, Is a Vienna Report.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. VIENNA, Nov. 1.—The Neue Freie Presse says Nazim Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief, was not killed in the fighting near Lule-Burgas, but was captured.

TROUBLES OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Automobile to Front and Return, Then Mail Stories.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Nov. 2.—Two English correspondents reached the Turkish front on Wednesday. One of them, the Daily Mail's representative, sends a long despatch, written by him four miles southeast of the town of Lule-Burgas, from which place he watched the opening stages of the battle between the Turkish army and the Bulgarians.

He contributes nothing of importance to what is known already, but he shows the difficulty of transmitting news owing to the lack of development in the country. The two correspondents owe their presence at the front to an accident, they being the only newspaper men who owned enough gasoline to take an automobile to Lule-Burgas from Rodosto and back and the only automobile light enough to travel the

Inspiration & Perspiration

Success is the sweat on the brow of Effort.

Perfection is a jewel in a platinum setting of patience and perseverance.

And those two paragraphs, though they be a banal commonplace, are eternal truths.

That Saks garment which you scrutinize in vain for a fault, represents forty years of experiment.

It is the crystallization of the molten metal of the mind poured into the orifice of effort.

It is a garment which has taken, not the nine little tailors of tradition, but nine thousand tailors to make.

All our life long we have been making clothes—in fact when we first blazed the West 34th Street trail ten years ago we had at that time thirty years of experience behind us.

And it is just as important for you to consider that experience in buying your clothes as it is for an employer to consider the experience of a man who solicits a job.

Remember always, you are not buying overnight excellence in Saks clothes, but the cumulative experience of a lifetime spent behind the shears. You have only to see our new Fall models to be convinced of that.

Suits . . . 17.50 to 50.00
Overcoats . 17.50 to 75.00

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

much track which serves as a road. When they returned to Rodosto they had to send their despatches to Constantinople by telegraph, it being impossible to telegraph from the front.

MOVE BULGARS TO FRONT.

100,000 Recruits Get Orders—Victory to Be Made Sure.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. SOFIA, Nov. 1.—Orders were sent out to-day for 100,000 recruits that have been drilling here to move to the front. It is apparently the idea of the Bulgarian Government to make victory sure and sweeping and to see that the little States reap the benefit of it. The official newspaper here says that if the Turks seek peace they must deal direct with the Balkan governments and make no appeal to the Powers.

There is a report here that the Bulgarian artillery is thundering outside of Tchataldja. It is not believed that the disorganized Turkish army will offer much resistance at this town. If the report is true the Bulgars are now but twenty-five miles above Constantinople, driving down the winding ways

Continued on Third Page.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH

4 WEST 46TH ST.

REV. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D.D.

PASTOR

9:40 A. M. Bible School Session

Young Women's Class: Mrs. Murray, Leader

Young Men's Class: Dr. Addison Moore, Leader

Choir Service: 8:15 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SERMONS BY DR. WOELFKIN.

Services are held in the following

Christian Science Churches

Sundays, 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 86th St.

Second Church, Central Park West and 86th St.

Third Church, 125th St. and 10th Ave.

Fourth Church, 600 West 181st St.

Fifth Church, Madison Ave. and 88th St.

Sixth Church, Park Ave. and 84th St.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street

REV. J. H. JOWETT, M. A., D. D.

Fraser, to-morrow.

All seats free at 11 o'clock.

Mid-week service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

Central Presbyterian Church

WEST 57TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY

Rev. W. L. MERRILL, D. D., Pastor.

Rev. G. A. JOHNSTON, ROSS, M. A., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Sabbath School, 10:15 A. M.

Devotional Service Wednesday evening at 8, conducted by Rev. James B. Cochran.

St. Thomas's Church

FIFTH AV. AND 51ST ST.

Rev. E. M. SUTHER, D. D., Rector.

8 A. M. Holy Communion.

11—Morning Service and Sermon (Rector).

4—Evening and Sermon (Rector).

Trinity Parish, Chapel of the Intercession

Broadway & 150th St. The Rev. H. C. Gable, Rector.

T. D. Vlear, 9:45, 10:20, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Choir Service: 8:15 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Foster. Choir of fifty voices.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square

Edward Johnson, Pastor, will preach. Morning

(11), (12), (13) and (14) Evening (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13) and (14)

Choir of fifty voices.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

Broadway and 106th St.

Rev. J. A. LEWIS, Rector.

8:15 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Choir of fifty voices.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84th St., near Central

Park West. Rev. Arthur H. Judson, Rector.

8:15 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Choir of fifty voices.

Devotional Service Wednesday evening at 8, conducted by Rev. James B. Cochran.

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